AMERICAN ORGAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY APTERNOON, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) AT THE CORNER OF LOUISIANA AVENUE AND

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

JOSIAH MELVIN.

Terms.

DAILY PAPER, 10 CENTS A WEEK, OR \$5 A YEAR WEEKLY PAPER, \$2 A YEAR, In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISIN

One square one week.
One square one month.
One square three months.
Ten lines, or less, make a square.
Ten lines, the control of two lines, yearly, five dollars.

The following preamble and resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September

last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country,

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washington was held at Carusi's Saloon, on the 19th instant, upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions said to have been adopted at that meeting, and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, assail principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution and to the peace and prosperity of our country; and

patriotism, assail principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution and to the peace and prosperity of our country; and whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such officeholders as antertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless proscription of both Whiga and Democrats for an ionest difference of opinion: therefore—

Resolved, That mere professions of love to the constitution and to civil and religious freedom, when contradicted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible and vigilant guardisms of American liberty, whose apprehensions have been excited at beholding the strides that have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign potentate-well-known as the avowed enemy of our whole American system, to whose overthrow they are solemnly devoted.

Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberties as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and sharm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognised exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, subversive of our republicant institutions, which constitute aggressions of such a character that, if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, to the overthrow of the American Constitution and the complete establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That while, in the past political divisions of the country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have struggled in honest conflict over contested principles and measures, all of which are now settled, yet in the present crisis of danger to all that both parties hold dear we will hury every remembrance of past opposition, and "pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" not to cease our exertions until our country shall be freed from the dangers that new menace it.

Resolve

their own country; and those who do not like our government have our hearty consent to go elsewhere in the pursuit of happiness.

Resoleed, That the fourth resolution of the meeting at Carusi's Saloon, recommending to the President of the United States proscription of all officers of the federal government who may have thought fit to become members of the association of Kaow Knothings—a recommendation which, before its adoption, had been recognised and acted upon by the Excentive of the United States—proposes an alarming and dangerous infraction of the principles of self-government, and calls for the prompt and decisive rebuke of all the free citizens of these United States, without distinction of party, sect, or creed.

Resoleed, That every Protestant denomination in the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholics sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Papal Church abroad openly, and always, and everywhere maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical

doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical authority, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruinous effects of which, in the one, are seen in countless emigrants flying from its tyranny and misery to our own happy land, and in the other, in the ignorance and poverty of the masses, in the wealth and vices of the clergy, and in the ceaseless insurrections, massacres, and proverbial instability of our Southern sister Republics.

Resolved, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinions, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of executive feelings, from the official positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still

h and vices or the creaty. And proverbial instability rections, massacres, and proverbial instability rections, massacres, and proverbial instability rections, massacres Republics.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 22, 1854. PROSPECTUS

"AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Paper, to be published in Wash-ington City, D. C., by AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whiga and Democrate! We know of none; and if these hitherto rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the spotle of power?

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whiga and Democrats—issues which are vastly important in their bearing upon the fattere welfare of the country—and which issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

A new era is a sacring, in the future history of these States, as the sac or PATROTIAN I Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simulia

sectrized, in the future history of these States, as the max or ravenorms I Throughout the length and breatth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"Are nor American's Capable or Government Courary?" This inquiry is as universal as it is nasural and pertinent. The response is being given in the thousands of associations springing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native-born citizens of this Union have the capacity and the will to administer their own Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native land!

Shall we trace the causes of this spontaneous and universal upristing of the masses of our countrymen? The evils incident to the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners into our country—the consequences of permitting such immigrants to enjoy the right of suffrings—and the degrading effect of elevating for eigners to posta of honor and trust under our government; all these have been seen and known to our people for years past, and yet until now, with few exceptions, the American people have seemed to be blind to the progress of foreigness in the causes for this sudden and general manifestation of the purpose of the American people to take the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have now in view to state the undeniable and obvious fact that such purpose acids.

We now come forward to present to our fellow-citizens the mode and means of concentrating the opinions and of harmonizing the action of those who are disposed to unite in the formation of an "American people to take the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have now in view to state the undeniable and obvious fact that such purpose acids.

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THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

The publication will commence on the 18th day of November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A cush copital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousands; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than one hundred thousand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parties periodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the one, as of the publication of the publication of the one, as of the publication of the one, as

periodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the one, and or the American Party; and if the most untiring devotion to the ad-vocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall de-serve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organs is en-tablished than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Natice American Associa-tion, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

To Furnish a House Complete,

CALL at DONN, BRO. & Co.'s Ninth
atrect, five doors north of Clargett & Co, Nos.
492, 494, and 496, where will be found in our four
large sales rooms, the most various ane complete
stock of Housekeeping Goods in the United States, in
one store, to which additions are constantly made of
everything that is new and convenient. Housekeepers and those who are about commencing may rest ausured of finding the goods as cheap as elsewhere,
with a great saving of time, trouble, and vexation of
dealing in many stores.

All goods warranted as represented, and delivered
to any part of the District free of expense.

We note the heading of what we keep:

We note the heading of what we Keep:

FOR PARLORS.

Sofas, Divans, Lounges, arm Rockers, Gothic Parlor Chairs, of rose, walnut, and mahogany, covered with hair, plush, brocatelle, damask, or chintz, or in white, for those furnishing their own covers.

Tables of every kind and description, Piano Stools, What-not, Mirrors of the largest size to the smallest, Bracket Tables, &c.

DINING ROOM.

Extension and plain Tables, Sideboards, Chairs, &c.

CHAMBER SETS.

Painted or imitation, of the various woods—walnut,

CHAMBER SETS.

Painted or imitation, of the various woods—walnu mahogany, and cherry, in sets or detached piece Beds; Mattresses, of hair, cotton, and shuck; Pillow and Bolsters; Feathers in sacks.

PLATED GOODS ON ALBATA.

Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Baskets, Castors, Waiters on Sets, &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA.

In dinner, ten, and chamber sets, or in detached pieces in fancy G. B. or white.

Edwards's white Stone Ware, in sets or detached. Glass Ware, pressed and cut, a full assortment. Cutlery, from the best manufacturers.

Lamps, Fancy Goods, Wood Ware, Baskets, Brush es, Clocks, Japanned Goods, Block Tin, common Tir Ware, Children's Toys, and everything appertaining to a well furnished kitchen (the foundation of good housekeeping) may be found in our store, &c. Call and see our stock, and get a catalogue, and it will assist new house housekeepers in selecting what is necessary for making their homes comfort able. Remember the stores No. 499, 494, and 494 Ninth street, five doors north of Pennsylvania avanue.

nov 13—1meodif DONN, BRO. & CO.

A General Agency. WILLIAM T. SMITHSON & CO., WILLIAM T. SMITHISON & CO.,

WILLIAM T. SMITHISON & CO.,

Will give particular and prompt attention to
claims against the Departments of the Goverument and Congress.

We will also attend to the purchase and sale of
Real Estate, the renting of Houses, and the collection
of rents, the location of Land Warrants and Scrip,
and all other business appertaining to that of General
Agents.

Agents.

We have obtained the services of French S. Evan

Agents.

We have obtained the services of French S. Evans, as adviser, who was many years a clerk in the Pension Office, and who has also been connected with other branches of the government.

We will give the highest cash prices for Land Warrants and Virginia Scrip.

We have for sale, on liberal terms, 25 building lots, each 125 feet deep, and 30 feet front, situated ou B and Cstreets, between Ninth and Tenth streets, east of the Capitol.

These lots are very valuable, and, from the rapid improvements going forward on Capitol Hill, and the increase of population just in this neighborhood, they must become more and more valuable every year. Young men with small means would do well to invest their money in the purchase of these lots.

We also have for sale some very valuable property building lots in Chicago, Illinois, which we will sell to great advantage to the purchaser.

This property will doubtless make to the purchaser one hundred per cent, upon the amount invested, in the course of two years.

Also, 1,000 acres of fine land in Illinois, lying within 38 miles of St. Louis.

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON & Co.

MERENTO—

McClelland Scruggers & Co.**

Control of the course of the course of the course of two years.

Medical of the course of the course of the course of two years.

MILLIAM T. SMITHSON & Co.

**MEDICAL OF COURSE OF THE COURSE

McClelland, Scruggs & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Prancis & Walton.
Ayres & Hamilton.
Cyrus H. McCormick.
A. S. Lee,
William Bell,
Tinsley, Tardy, & Co.
Mosby & Speed,
William B. Roane,
Major James Garland,
E. D. Christian,
Rev. John Early,
Hon. Paulus Powell,
Hon. Thos. S. Booock.
Nov 136—1m

Hon. W. L. Goggin,

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

TO CLAIMANTS.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the vafore Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre-emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands; claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands, as well those sgainst the State of Virginia as against the United States; all claims growing out of contracts with the government, for damages sustained in consequence of the action or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public officed. deed, any business before Congress or the public of ces which may require the sid of an agent or attorne His charges will be moderate, and depending upo the amount of the claim and the extent of the service he amount of the claim and the extens of those wh Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those wh ave been in Congress within the last few years, who have occupied any public attention at Washin.

ton.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next to the Bank of the Metropolis.

etropolis.
All letters must be post paid. HARDWARE CUTLERY, ETC.

THE subscribers would call the attention of pur-chasers to their large and well-selected stock of ds, which are offered on as good terms as they be had this side of the manufactories. ocks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, direct from the fac-

Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, direct from the factories.

Locks with mineral, porcelain, silvered, glass, and plated knobs.

Butt Hinges, all sizes, from 1 to 6 by 6 inches.

Brass Butt Hinges for house and ahip use.

Silver-plated Hinges for parlor doors.

Plant's and Parker's patent Shutter Hinges.

Silver-plated and porcelain Bell Pulls.

Vestibule and hall Door Locks, very superior.

Rim, mortise, closet, cupboard, chest, till and pad Locks, in endless variety.

Bolts for folding doors, 6 to 42 inches long.

Sliding door Sheaves and Rail.

Atle Saah Pulleys, Sash Cord, and Weights.

Shutter and Sash Fastners, brass and plated, with almost everything in the building line.

Carpenter's Tools, a good assortment.

Our stock of table and pocket Cutlery is very complete; consisting of ivory, buck, bone, cocoa, and ebony handle Knives and Forks, Carvers, Cooks, and Butchers.

Roger's, Wostenholm's, and a superior article of

ony handle Anives and Forks, Carrers, Cooks, and Butchers.

Roger's, Wostenholm's, and a superior articlé of American Penknives.

Fine Scissors and Shears.
Plated albata Forks and Spoons.
An entirely new article of enamelled handle table Knives, superior to ivory.
A fine assortment of Colt's, Allen's, and other, one, two, five, and six barrel Pistols.

Farlor Pistols, a neat article.
Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.
House Furnishing Goods, such as Shovels and Tones. Pokers. Coal Hods. Kettles. Pots. Ovens.

e Furnishing Goods, such as Shovels and Pokers, Coal Hods, Kettles, Pots, Ovens

Powder Flasks, Shot Fouches, &c.
House Purnishing Goods, such as Shovels and Tongs, Pokers, Coal Hods, Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Gridirons, &c.
Patent Sad Irons, with extra heaters.
Wood Horses and Sawa, and Axes.
Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes.
Hovey's patent Hay and Straw Cutters.
Bar, hoop, and sheet Iron; Steel.
Anvils, Vices, Bellows.
Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails.
Files and Rasps.
Carryall Bows, Spokes, Hubbs, and Fellows.
Plain, fancy, and enameled Canvass, for carriage Covers and Curtains.
Patent spring Balances, tea and counter Scales, from 4 to 450 pounds.
Morifeing and boring Machines.
Jack Strews, chain Pumps.
Grindstones and Fixtures.
Also, a fine assortment of hair Brooms and Brushes.
E. WHEELER & CO.,
245 Penn. Avenue, opposite Browns' Marble Palace.
nov 14—2aw8m

BRIGGS, HALL & CO., Engineers and General Machinists, corner of Virginia avenue and Ninth street west, Washington, District of Co-nov 18—1y

MATTINGLY, Pashionable Hatter, No. 394 Washington Place, Seventh street, invites his friends and the public to examine his large assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen, youths, and children, before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 494 Seventh street.

now 13

HOUSES and Lots for sale. Several comfortable and pleasantly situated dwellings, and
a number of well-located building lots. Great bargains may be had by early application to
W. G. DEALE,
Corner of Seventh and D streets,
No. 526, second story.

Measurer of Buildings

Measurer of Buildings.

W. G. DEALE offers his services to builders and others as Measurer of all work connected with the crection of buildings. All orders left at the corner of Seventh and D streets, No. 526, second story, will be promptly attended to.

nov 13—cotf.

JUST PUBLISHED! MARTIN MERRIVALE, his

By Paul Crevton. Illustrated.
The Better Land, or The Believers' Journey and Future Home; by Thompson.
Cases of Conscience, by Pike and Hayward. This is a most searching, instructive, and entertaining book.

book.

The American Statesman, or Illustrations of the
Life and Character of Daniel Webster, designed for
American Youths; by Rev. Joseph Banvard.

Memories of a Grandmother, by a Lady of MassaJournally.

nusetts.

Clinton, a book for boys; by Simonds.

Precious Lessons from the Lips of Jesus.

Lovest thou Me? Both books by the Rev. Daniel

(Evening Star)

nov 17—8t (Evening Star)

UROSCOPIAN PHYSICIANS.

EVERY description of Diseases speedily removed.—New remedies, low charges, and rapid cures. Doctors BROTHERS & GRAY perform extraordinary cures in from three to five days. We cure old, half-treated, lingering cases in two to three weeks: such as have been under the treatment of those boasting advertisers from eight to ten months, who pretend to cure in twelve to thirty-six hours. We have patients of this kind daily, who have paid enormous fees, and without relief, and had their constitutions injured by the effects of mercury.

Our medicines are pleasant to take, and free from mercury or any mineral substance.

Secret habits in young men effectually cured. Impediments to marriage, in both sexes removed, and debilitated systems invigorated.

We can permanently increase or retard sexual or human passions in man or woman, if desired.

No charge for advice.

Patients treated by letter, and medicines sent, free from damage or curiosity, to all parts of the world. Cures warranted.

Office No. 49, north Paca street, Baltimore. Principal office south B street, Washington, D. C. noy 18—4f

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, A FRESH stock of Drugs and Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Pomades, Combe; Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Hat Brushes, together with a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

S. R. SYLVESTER,

Cor. Penn. avenue and 11th street COAL AND WOOD YARD.

E. WATERS & CO., dealers in Lehigh
Schuylkill, Red and White Ash, Cumber
land or Bituminous, and Transition
COALS; Hickory, Oak, and Pine WOOD.

Fuel delivered promptly to any part of the city by sonest and careful cartmen, and full weight and office northwest corner of Twelfth and C streets.

nov 13-eolm J. T. NEAL, on Seventh Street, opposite le and retail, WINES AND LIQUORS

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Great Reduction in Prices I

THE subscriber, during this week, presents large inducements to families and others, in the purchase of DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale at exceedingly low rates, as on Monday next he will remove to his new, elegant, and commodious store.

CORNER OF I AND SEVENTH STREET, where he will open an entirely fresh assortment Dry Goods of the best description. All seconds rendered, up to the present time, undersigned will esteem a special favor to obtain settlement.

E. S. TATE, nov 13

325 Pennsylvania avenue

JOBBING SHOP.

BUTT attends to all kinds of Jobbing and Repairing in the line of Johner and Carpenter.
Shop corner of D and 18th streets; residence, No. 521, West 12th street, above Penusylvania avenue. nov 14-d1m

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
an assortment of the celebrated Gracfenberg
Medicines.
S. R. SYLVESTER,
Druggist, &c., corner 11th street and Pa. av.
nov 14

nov 14

COAL! COAL! WOOD!! WOOD!!

NOW'S YOUR TIME! Come one Come
all!—Extra lump Cumberland Coal, for sale
by WORTHINGTON & KEYS, corner of Fourteenth
and C streets, near Canal.
Also, the best article of red and white ash Anthracite Coal, for grate, stove, furnace, and range purposes; and last, but not least, we have hickory, oak, and
pine Wood, of superior quality.
All of which we purpose to sell low for cash, our
motto being quick sales and small profits, short credits and long friends.
nov 14——021m

MISLAID OR LOST.

MISLAID OR LOST,

On or before the 6th instant, a Note
drawn by Hanson Brown, payable to John B.
Killmon, or order, for one hundred dollars, at four
months from date, (October 13th, 1854.) endorsed by
John B. Killmon, B. M. A. Fenwick, and D. Westerfield. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate for
said note, as payment has been stopped.

W. STONE,
Wood and Coul Paylor, 7th street.

Wood and Coal Dealer, 7th street, Washington, D. C. PLUMB'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

PLUMB'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
Over Todd's Hat Store, Penn. avenue.

THE Pictures taken at this establishment cannot possibly be excelled, as the apparatus and chemicals used are of the best description; consequently, a bad picture is an impossibility. Visiters will find every precaution taken for their comfort, and the charges, which are low, vary in proportion to the style. The rooms are beautifully fitted up, and contain portraits of hundreds of celebrated public characters, and are always open for the examination of visiters. WINTER MILLINERY.

AME ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine my assortment of winter Bonnets before they purchase, as I am determined to sell the lowest prices, and I know that for taste, style, or price, they will compare with any in the District, Just call, if you don't bdy.

Also a select assortment of Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

WM. P. SHEDD,
nov. 14, 1w 502, Eleventh st.

FORREST HALL RESTAURANT.

THECKER & SANDUSKY are now prepared to furnish to order all the delicacies of the season, such as—
OYSTERS, GAME, FISH, &c., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends, and the public generally.

Their BAR is at all times supplied with the choicest liquors, wines, &c.

No. 405, Seventh street, between H and L— The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has on hand a full assortment of Stoves, Tin-ware, Japan-ware, and fancy articles pertaining to his line of business. He requests the citizens of the Northern Libertica to give him a call, and to examine his stock, believing that, if they shall do so, they will not go elsewhere to make their purchases.

Repairing, in his branch of business, neatly and promptly attended to, STOVES, TIN-WARE, JAPAN-WARE No. 405, Seventh street, between H and L. J. F. HODGSON

Arrivals at the principal Hotels, Monday. WILLARDS'-WILLARD BROTHERS.

WILLARDS'—WILLARD BROTHERS.

S. Stanly, Pa.; E. C. Stiles, Cal.; W. C. Carr and family, S. C.; Miss E. Conner, S. C.; Miss C. Conner, S. C.; M. Riley, S. C.; S. W. Riley, F. S. C.; C. J. Riley, S. C.; E. M. Kellogg, S. C.; Major Ridgely, S. C.; J. A. Ramsay, Mo.; D. S. Van Buren, N. Y.; J. S. Whitney, Mass.; Wm. Prelin, La.; Miss Dugge, La.; C. C. Upham, U.S.N.; C. A. Montague, N. Y.; Capt. G. W. Lacy, U.S.A. LINITED STATES—R. B. HAGENEY.

UNITED STATES-R. B. HACKNEY. Geo. J. Paten, Va.; E. J. Armstrong, Va.; G. Robinson, Va.; U. D. Offnox, Va.; G. Conover, N. Y.; D. H. Wood and family, Va.; C. Ashon and lady, Ky.; J. Printz and lady, Ohio; J. W. Esbuck, Pa.; C. M. Foster, N. Y.; W. S. Wilcox, N. Y.; J. S. Green and lady, Mo.

J. S. Green and lady, Mo.
KIRKWOODS'—KIRKWOOD BROTHERS.
R. D. Carroll, N. Y.; S. M. Dempster, Europe;
W. B. Fleming, La.; C. D. Kingman and lady, Pa.;
Hon, J. B. Thompson, Ky.; Col. Estrian, Md.; W.
B. Walworth, Md.; Alonzo Rice, N. Y.; Dr. N. M.
Lally, S. C.; J. C. Kishon, La.; B. Fisher, Md.;
Major Harkins, Md.; Jno. C. Daw, Md.; J. N. Kent,
Md.; D. W. Noble and lady, N. Y.; H. D. Conrade,
Ohio; W. R. Blanchard, Ct.; M. Lyon and family,
Ct.

First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those laws, as will prevent future immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the im-migration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the ountries from which they come all, such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of

doption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor. or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the rested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher lay doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

Tenth, We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and susain no man, on the ground of his opposition o, or his support of, *Democratic* measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who to, or his support of, Democratic mea oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who

tain our doctrines. Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim shall be:

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

The Spanish revolutionists are said to be he The Spanish revolutionists are said to be hostile to the pretensions of the Roman church in Spain, which seems likely enough, as European liberal revolutions have been uniformly so in Rome, France, England, etc. According to the Paris Journal des Debats, they prophecy that they will despoil the clerical order of its possessions, that they will oppose the Concordat of 1837, and the whole policy of the court of Rome. Some of the provisional juntas have laid hands already on the goods of the clergy, declaring them national property.—Philadelphia North American.

*** A good old Dutchman and his frow set up till gaping time, when the latter after a full stretch in the above operation, said: "I wish I was in heben."

Hans also yawned and replied:
"I vish I vash in the still-house."
The eyes of Sallie flew wide open as she ex-"I pe pound for you, you always wish yourself

From the New York Express,
BISHOP SPALDING—HISTORY SET RIGHT. There are two ways a certain class of sophists have of making out a "case." One is, by telling part of the truth only—that is to say, just so much as may suit the purpose of the pleader,—and the other, by suggesting yet carefully, not uttering, in direct terms, things that are untrue. Upon superficial readers or listeners, this species of sophistry often makes an impression; but with the intelligent it should never be permitted to pass unchallenged. It is not considered an honorable mode of warfare. It is not often that men of honor or character stoop to resort to it. What are known here as Tombe' lawyers, sometimes practice it, and occasionally the unscrupulous demagoguism of the stump is open to the charge. But lecturers on History—churchmen—men who set up to be apostles of truth, and models of propriety, are the last in the world we should expect to find among the guilty.

Bishop Spalding, of Kentucky delivered a lea There are two ways a certain class of sophists

History—churchmen—men who set up to be apostles of truth, and models of propriety, are the last in the world we should expect to find among the guilty.

Bishop Spalding, of Kentucky, delivered a lecture on History at Cincinnati the other day, the main object of which, it would seem, was to demonstrate that Roman Catholicism, in all ages, was to be found on the side of national freedom and popular rights. Now, we have no objection to the reverend gentleman's placing his church in as fair a position, present, as the records of the past will permit. We are not going to have a polemical discussion with him—polemics being out of place in a daily newspaper—but as history is a thing in which it is important to keep free from false colorings and illegitimate interpolations, we will be permitted a word or two of dissent. According to the report of his discourse in the newspapers, the Bishop is represented as asserting that

"All the principles of constitutional law, trial by jury, habcas corpus, and representation before taxation, were not derived from Protestantism; but three hundred years before the Reformation dawned were circulated and triumphantly maintained in England by the assembled Catholic barons, headed by Cardinal Stephen Langton."

A precious estimate, indeed, must the reverend gentleman have of the intelligence of his beavers when he ventures unqualifiedly a statement of this character! The veriest tyro in English history knows—Bishop Spalding knows—every man, woman, and child that knows anything at all, knows that the Magna Charta, wrung by those barons, from King John, at Runnymede, was annulled (annulled we say) by the Pope of Rome, (a Boniface, we think it was) the fountain head and supreme authority of the Roman Church. Nay, more, it is equally good history that a Bull of excommunication was fulminated against King Prinp of France, and his son Louis, because they had a fred to espouse the cause of the barons in question. The historians have not enlightened us, with much definitiveness, as to whether t

tiveness, as to whether the barons were all Catholics or not.

Indeed, their "religion" does not appear to have been much thought of at the time, but as everybody was some sort of a Catholic in those days of darkness, it is cheerfully conceded that the Barons, like Langton, all owed allegiance to Rome. The fact, however, cannot be gainsayed, that the cause they espoused against the vacillating and tyrannical John, was a very good Protestant cause, and, as such, it is not surprising that the Pope should have launched against it the thunders of the Vatican. The great charter, nevertheless, stood the fire well—it had principles in it that were not to be crushed out by the Supreme Head of the church—principles, many of them, which lie at the basis of the liberties which England and America enjoy at this day. We have no objection to Bishop Spalding's claiming the Barons as Catholics—but we must insist that the next time he lectures, to go a little further, and tell the whole truth—tell his hearers that the churter was annualted by the Pope.

There is one other point in this becture of Bishop.

Pope.

There is one other point in this lecture of Bishor Spalding's which exhibits a like misrepresentation, or rather perversion, of history. It is this:—

or rather perversion, of history. It is this:—

"It had been said the power of the Pope was unlimited and extended beyond the spiritual, and that Catholics were the subjects of a Pope not merely in spiritual but in temporal things, even so far as to effect their allegiance to the government under which they live. But this was not the doctrine nor the discipline of the Catholic Church, as has been announced clearly and officially, not merely in this country, but throughout the world. Outside of the immediate Roman States, the Pope has great power indeed, but beyond his own small States he has no power to control the civil allegiance of any individual. This was proclaimed, not only by the Roman Catholics of this country, but in Europe. When the Catholic Relief Bill was before the British Parliament, William Pitt sent agents to all the Catholic Universities to know the doctrine rope. When the Catholic Renel Bill was to the British Parliament, William Pitt sent agents to all the Catholic Universities to know the doctrine on the subject, and the answer was, that the Pope's indistingtion was confined to spiritual matters. This jurisdiction was confined to spiritual matters. This satisfied the Parliament, and the Relief Bill was had recently waked up to the awful danger to country, from the overshadowing power of the Sovereign Pontiff."

The "Church" may profess one thing, but certain it is, its professions are not always consistent with its practices. The mission of Bedini to this country was certainly not one "confined to matters simply spiritual." On the contrary, did he not attempt to exercise, on behalf of a foreign potentate, the right to adjudicate in the St. Louis church property case, a matter with which only the laws and legislation of the State of New York had properly to do? The controversy between Bishop Timon and the trustees had no reference to church doctrine or church discipline. It related to lots of ground, bricks and mortar, and to the possessorship of deeds and titles to certain real estate; not to masses, nor sacraments, nor penances, nor indulgences, nor anything of the sort. These things happened among us, but yesterday, as it were, and constitute a "history" that even Bishop Spalding's andience cannot have forgotten.

And now, that we are on history—past history, we may be pardoned an additional observation. The Church of Rome proposes to be infallible "means "not to fail," "not capable of error." Hence the infallible church of to-day, was the infallible church from the beginning. Bishop Spalding says it is all a mistake to suppose the power of the Pones, out of their own Italian do-The "Church" may profess one thing, but cer

Spalding says it is all a mistake to suppose the power of the Popes, out of their own Italian dominions, is anything but spiritual. How, then, came Pope Alexander III to have King Louis, of France, and Henry II. of England came Pope Alexander III to have King Louis, of France, and Henry II, of England, submissively holding his stirrups at the Castle of Torci. Was that "spiritual" penance? Why was Frederick I compelled to prostrate himself before Pope Adrian IV, and lead the paifry whereon he rode? Was that "spiritual," too? But why further citations of facts that are as common as household words! It is true, as the Bishop says, that the Catholic universities did, at the time, and under the circumstances alluded to, give assurance that the Pope's pirisdiction was only a "spiritual" one—but then the recent attempts of Rome to exercise on English soil an "intluence" of another kind—a territorial influence—leading to the passage of what is rial influence—leading to the passage of what is known as the Ecclessatical Titles Bill, demon-strates again, the wide difference there often is be-tween profession and practice.

MASONS MUST NOT FIGHT .- According to the Masonic Register, the following resolution has

passed the Grand Lodge of California:

"Resolved, That the practice of duelling is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry, and in all cases where the brethren resort to this mode of settling their disputes, it becomes the duty of the lodge or lodges of which they are members, or under whose jurisdiction they may be, forthwith to expell them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, subject to the confirmation of the grand lodge; and no brother who may fall in a duel shall be buried with Masonic honors.

The following resolution was also adopted. passed the Grand Lodge of California:

The following resolution was also adopted : "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that the use of masonic emblems upon sign-boards is unmasonic, and in open violation of the spirit of Freemasonry."